



Light-Harvesting Antenna: Detection of Polyaromatic Molecules by Supramolecular Fibers

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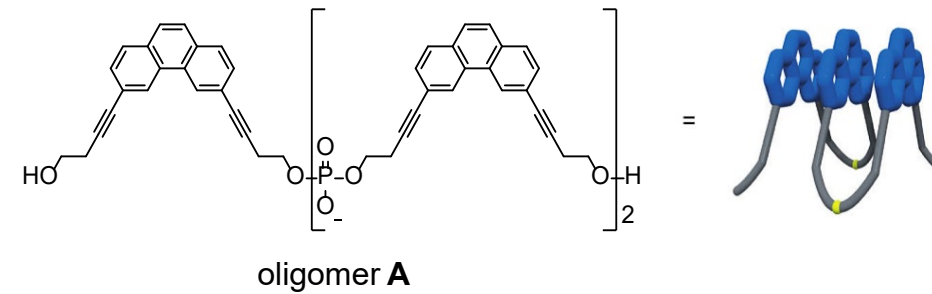
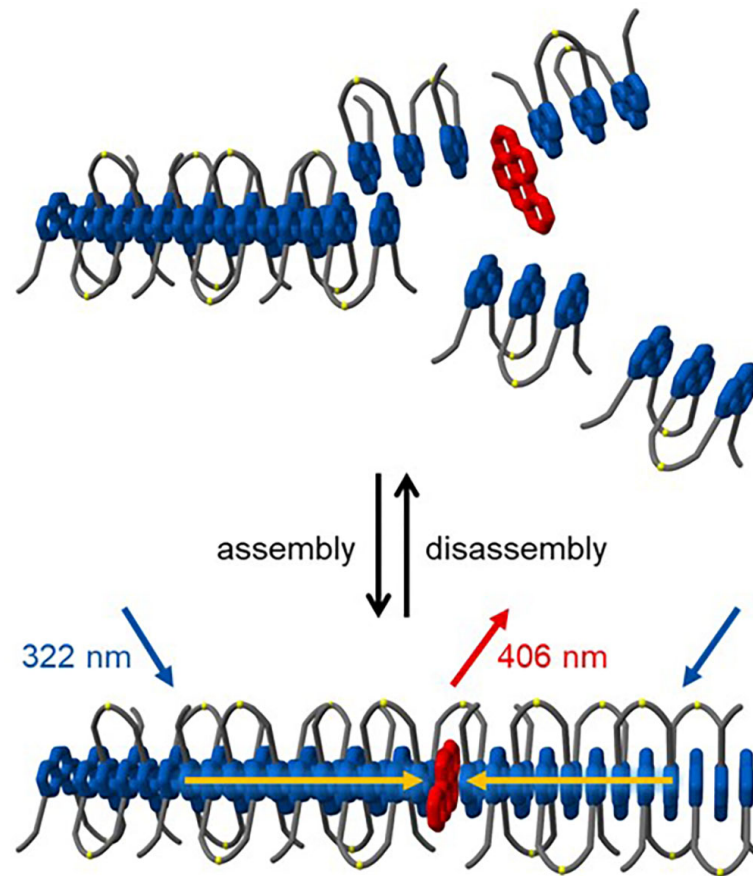
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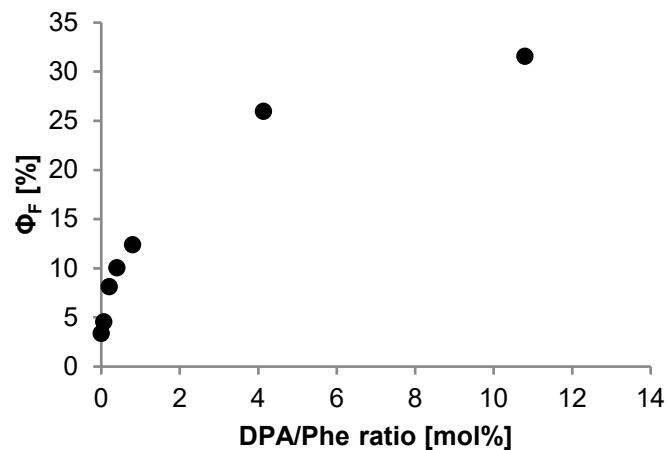
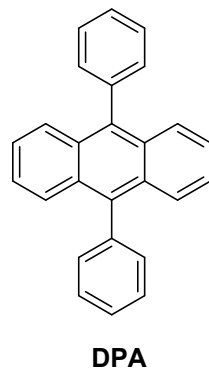
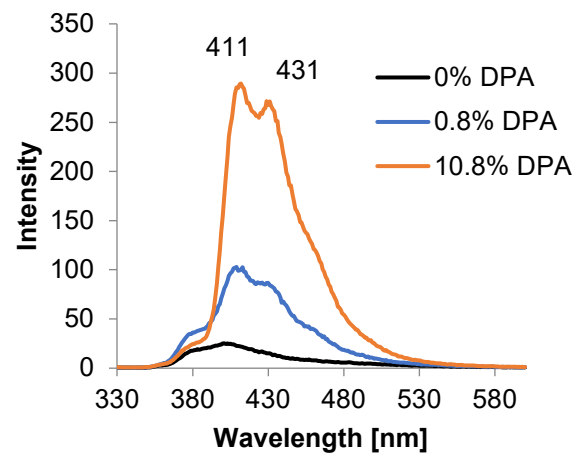
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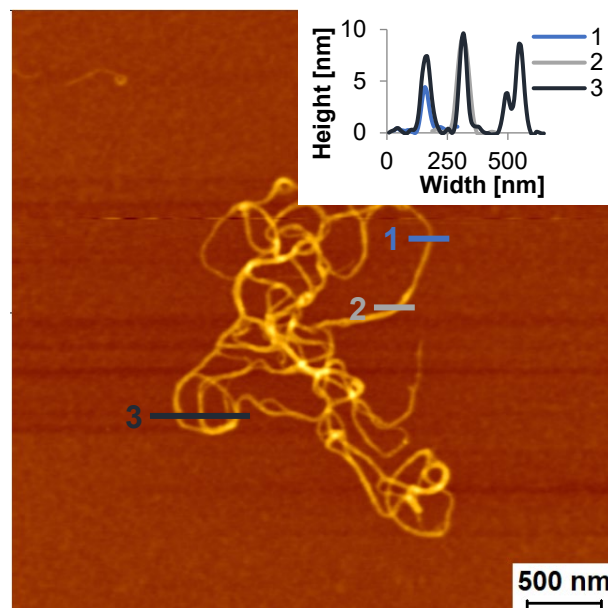
Introduction



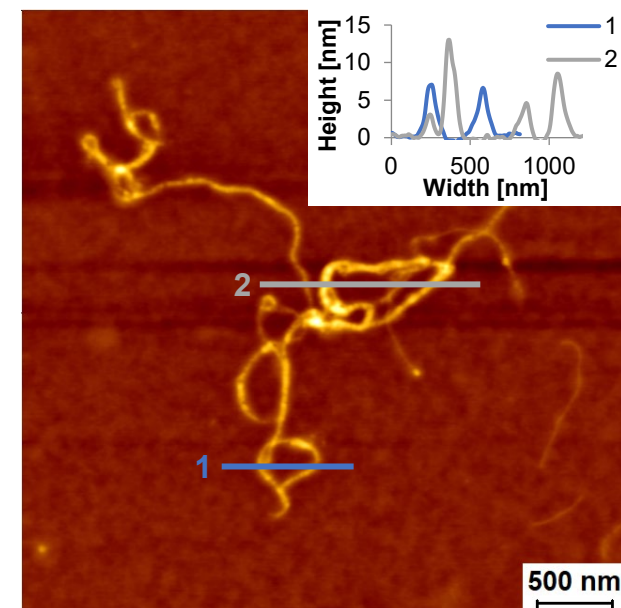
Fluorescence and AFM Measurements



0% DPA



1% DPA



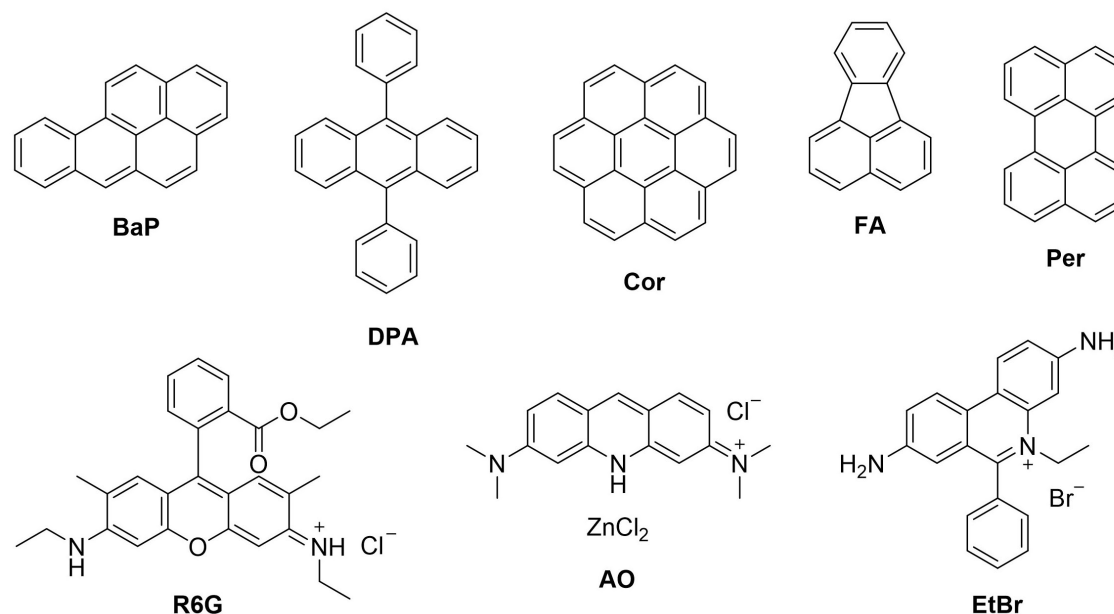
Conditions: oligomer **A** 0.5 μ M, 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, λ_{ex} = 322 nm.



Other Acceptor Molecules

Chromophore	Fluorescence Quantum Yield (Φ_F) at a ca. 1 mol-% acceptor/Phe ratio [%]
benzo(a)pyrene (BaP)	12.6 ^[b]
9,10-diphenylanthracene (DPA)	12.4 ^[a]
coronene (Cor)	6.7 ^[a]
fluoranthene (FA)	5.8 ^[b]
perylene (Per)	4.0 ^[a]
rhodamine 6G (R6G)	14.3 ^[c]
acridine orange (AO)	10.1 ^[a]
ethidium bromide (EtBr)	3.1 ^[d]

[a] 0.8 mol-%. [b] 1 mol-%. [c] 1.1 mol-%. [d] 1.2 mol-%.



Conclusions

- ◆ An efficient light-harvesting system was formed by doping supramolecular phenanthrene fibers with different types of acceptor chromophores in aqueous medium.
- ◆ The addition of acceptors resulted in an increased Φ_F .
 - ◆ highest Φ_F : rhodamine 6G (14.3% at 1.1 mol-% doping)
- ◆ AFM measurements showed that no morphological changes occur to the fibers after doping them with different acceptors.



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